

## THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY JUNE 7.

### TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

Born: John Renne, 1761.  
Died: Mohammed, 1821.  
Robert Bruce, 1226.  
William Warburton, 1779.  
Charles C. Fulton, editor of the American, 1883.  
John Brougham (actor and author), 1880.

First American congress, 1785.  
Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, 1802.

### HUMAN DEPRAVITY THAT HARDLY SEEMS POSSIBLE.

Among the charges against the conspirators who planned the murder of Dr. Cronin is one so atrocious and infamous as from its very nature to stagger human credulity. Speaking of the rumors implicating prominent men in this crime, the Chicago Journal says there is a charge collateral to the main charge which implies a degree of human depravity that hardly seems possible.

It is known that from time to time, several years ago, emissaries said to be commissioned by the Irish societies, or some of the Irish societies, in the United States, arrived in England having in their possession dynamite and perhaps other destructive agencies. The dynamite bomb at Westminster was supposed to have been thrown by these agents. Lonsamey, who destroyed himself with a bomb in London was supposed to be another. But a number of the emissaries were arrested immediately on their arrival in England. The arrests were made so regularly and invariably that the inevitable conclusion was reached that they were betrayed in advance—that their departure from the United States was known, and that they were "given away" to the British detectives. A number of these emissaries are now serving long penal sentences in prison.

It is alleged that some trusted leaders of the Irish revolutionary party in the United States devised the scheme of sending these emissaries to England, and then having them turned over to the criminal authorities for the purpose of covering up embezzlements of the Irish funds of which they were guilty. For instance, a few hundred or a few thousand dollars would be paid to one of these venturesome dupes, and information of his errand would be secretly communicated to the British detective service. The agent would be arrested, tried and condemned to imprisonment, and his lips sealed forever. It would then be made to appear by the "revolutionary" leaders that large sums had been entrusted to the unfortunate emissary, and had, of course, been captured by the enemy, whereas the fact was that the "revolutionary" leaders had stolen the money, and formed the plan for getting the emissary in a prison for his lifetime for the purpose of covering up the crime.

If such crimes were committed they covered every form of depravity that can corrupt human nature—theft, betrayal of sacred trust, immeasurable cruelty and inhumanity, unrequited treachery, the basest conspiracy and murder—for life imprisonment is a slow form of murder. It passes reasonable belief that such men infest the society of the present day.

The little republic of Hayti is often alluded to by those who do not believe the negro race capable of improvement to show the incapacity of that race for self-government. It is true that this island has long maintained the form of a republican government, while it has not attained to the real substance of such a government. But that this is a peculiarity which attaches exclusively to the negro race is plainly demonstrable by comparing the Haytian government with those of the neighboring South American states in which, as a rule, there is as great a want of stability and system of government as in Hayti. Ever since France with all its historic names, its learning, its progress in art and sciences that pertain to an advanced civilization on the purity of its Caucasian blood, cannot very much boast over Hayti for its exemption from revolutionary outbreaks and lack of stability in government. Its changes in rulers and forms of rule much more than match those which have occurred in the lesser republic and the French outbreaks as a rule have been of a much graver and more sanguine nature. There is left as much hope in one case as in the other. The Haytians have demonstrated their capacity for improvement, not the least of which is shown in their continued preference for a republican constitutional form of government patterned after our own. That the government is entitled to our sympathies and our moral support; furthermore, to our abiding confidence in its final success.

The wholesale slaughter of birds in the name of fashion is having a more remarkable effect in France. Hitherto that country has been a favorite summer home of the swallows, which each year came over from Africa, where they had spent the winter, in countless hosts. Their plumage being in great demand for millinery uses, a few years ago a plan was devised for killing them by thousands without injuring their skins or feathers. Huge systems of electric wires, heavily charged, were stretched along the southern coast particularly about the mouths of the Rhone, where the birds arrived in greatest numbers. Wounded by their long flight across the Mediterranean, the swallows eagerly alighted on the wires and were instantly struck dead. At last, however, they have learned wisdom, and are this year, not only avoiding the deadly wires, but are shunning the shores of France and directing their flight to more hospitable lands.

Meantime, there is a great increase in the number of gnats and other insects on which they were accustomed to feed, and the Zoological Society has warned the government that a serious calamity is impending.

Perhaps the cheekiest political incident of the current year is the cry of certain democratic politicians who hid themselves in a protection knothole during the last presidential canvass asking the millions who are out of the knothole to come in there and "get together."

It is very true that "the masses" will not get together in the manner suggested by the Record; but it will bear in mind that these in the "protection knothole" will be strong enough to wipe out a free trade democrat. Probably the two wings of the democratic party will not flop together because they cannot, and the Record is right on that point; but when it starts out to discourage, and even denounce, any movement which looks toward a uniting of the factions, it simply leads to a condition of things that overwhelmingly defeated the democratic party last year. There is a considerable number of democrats who are protectionists, and they will not be driven by the free traders. Rather than take an extra free trader like Cleveland, they will vote for a protection republican.

Exaggeration usually does its perfect work in the early accounts of what are commonly termed great disasters, but in the case of the Caneconagh disaster the reports were much further short of the truth than on many lesser occasions they have been beyond it. This calamity has established a new record, beside which all ordinary railway wrecks, destruction by earthquakes, fires, etc., in this country, dwindle almost into trifles. May it be long before there is anything like an approach to this new and dreadful standard of comparison.

The work of Clara Barton and her trained nurses of the Red Cross Society, has unquestionably done much to relieve the sufferings of the maimed and crazed survivors of the Caneconagh disaster. Never amid the horrors of war has the presence of the tender and the pitiful women of the Red Cross proven a greater blessing than it is proving now in the ghastly and desolated regions of Pennsylvania.

A good many thousands of dollars will be sent from Wisconsin to the Johnstown sufferers. The state institutions are showing some practical sympathy. The industrial school for boys has voluntarily sent \$80 to the Johnstown sufferers, and the other institutions will follow their wise example.

The spirit of the Connecticut legislature is just the right thing. Without dallying about it, the members voted \$25,000 for the Pennsylvania flood sufferers.

Public dinners and special trainings will not elect a president in 1892.

### ELECTED BISHOP OF MICHIGAN

Rev. Thomas F. Davies of Philadelphia chosen by the Episcopal Convention. Bay City, Mich., June 7.—The Episcopal clergy caucused until 1 o'clock Thursday morning without coming to a decision as to a successor to Bishop Harris. Thursday morning the convention went into committee of the whole and remained in session until 1:30 p. m. Candidates were discussed, and the name of Rev. Thomas F. Davies of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, was brought out prominently, although he was seriously objected to because of his age. He is 55 years old. In the afternoon the clergy began balloting for a bishop. On the fourth formal ballot Rev. Mr. Davies was elected by the following vote: Votes cast, 51; necessary to choice, 34; Thomas F. Davies, 35; Joseph H. Johns, 8; Thomas F. Gallo, 4; Rufus W. Clark, 3; J. W. Blanchard, 1. The nomination was confirmed by the laity by a vote of 69 to 15. The other business of the day was of a routine character. The delegates elected to the general convention were as follows: Clergy—Rev. Messrs. Rufus W. Clark, Detroit; J. N. Blanchard, Detroit; and F. W. McLean, Bay City. Laity—Peter White, Marquette; H. D. Baldwin, Detroit; James E. Pittman, Detroit; W. H. Withington, Jackson. Rev. R. B. Balm, of Jackson, and J. T. Sterling, of Detroit, were elected trustees for Michigan of Kenyon college. A resolution was passed making the upper peninsula a separate missionary district and the convention adjourned.

### WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Fabulous Price Once Paid for Salt in California Mining Camp. "Dr. Hilbert talks about paying \$3 in California where the salt ever first broke out for five pounds of barley to make a feed for his horse," remarked C. L. Divine, foreman of the composing room of the Indianapolis Journal. "And out and being shaved. I have an experience in high prices that will beat or anything that occurred during the last war. You remember that story of the 'Outcasts' of Poker Flat? Well, it's a little like that. In the winter of 1854 I was in the mines on the North fork of the Salmon river, in northern California. The Salmon mountains were covered with about sixty-five feet of snow. No pack-trains could get in to us, and provisions of all kinds were running short. Flour sold as high as \$2.50 a pound. We were absolutely out of salt, and the men were fairly wild for it."

"Theodore McMichael of Philadelphia had a store in the forks of the Salmon, and one day running about he came across eight or ten small sacks of salt that had fallen behind a partition in his store. The news of the find spread like a prairie fire, and the place was besieged with men howling for salt. McMichael said he would do the best he could to make it go round, and that money would buy it. He began weighing out by the ounce, each ounce costing him a dollar. He was absolutely out of salt, and the men were fairly wild for it. Gold was then worth \$16 an ounce, so that he sold his salt at the rate of \$250 a pound, and everybody was satisfied."

BECK'S ATLAS BALLO. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, burns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by F. Shiner & Co. Beckham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

### SHUT OUT THE CURIOUS.

NONE BUT WORKMEN MAY ENTER JOHNSTOWN.

A Motion to Burn the Ruins Opposed—Worn-Out Undertakers—The Situation in Surrounding Places.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 7.—A wall has been thrown around Johnstown, and nobody can enter unless it is shown he has business in the city. There is only one bridge across the Caneconagh, and a pass from Adj. Gen. Hastings or J. B. Scott is necessary before it can be crossed for two days.

Johnstown and adjoining villages are now under thorough military and police regulations. Each place has been provided with men enough to keep out intruders and none save those who are actually employed will be allowed to remain. The officers are arresting men every hour, some of them on the slightest provocation. In all cases where the offense is trivial the victims are pressed into work with the relief gang.

There is a strong movement in favor of applying the torch to the wrecked buildings, and although the suggestion meets with strong opposition at this time, there is little doubt the ultimate solution of existing difficulties will be by this method. An army of men has been for two days employed in clearing up the wreck in the city proper, and, although hundreds of bodies have been discovered, not one-fifth the ground has yet been gone over. In many places the rubbish is piled twenty or thirty feet high, and not infrequently these great drifts cover an area of nearly an acre. Narrow passages have been cut through in every direction, but the hurricane labor of removing the rubbish has yet hardly begun.

Not Yet Ready for the Torch. At a meeting of the central relief committee Gen. Hastings suggested the advisability of drawing a cordon around the few houses that are not in the ruins and applying the torch to the remaining great sea of waste. He claimed that it would take 5,000 men months to complete the task. Of the hundreds buried beneath the rubbish, sand, and stones, the skeletons or putrid remains of all that were killed are hoped to be recovered. A motion was made that, after forty-eight hours further search, the debris of the city be consumed by fire. His plan was defeated. Those whose friends still rest beneath the wreck re-monstrated strongly against any such summary action. They insisted that all the talk of threatened epidemic was only the sensational gossip of fertile brains and that the search for the bodies should only be abandoned as a last extremity. The physicians in attendance warned the committee that the further exposure of putrid bodies in the valley could have but one result—the typhus, or some other epidemic equally fatal to the victims. It was a question of whether the living should be sacrificed to the dead, whether the sway of sentiment or the mandate of science should be the ruling impulse. It is believed that the motion will finally prevail.

The work of recovering the dead goes on with undiminished vigor, and, as the workmen become accustomed to their ghastly tasks and the horrors of the scene become common-places, they apply themselves more diligently to their duty and labor with a system that produces rapid results. About 5,000 men were at work to-day, and it is expected that 10,000 will be employed to-morrow. These men have located the day express which was swept away at Caneconagh. Parts of the periscope have been discovered, together with traces of the passengers. It is evident that many lives were lost on the train, but strange to say, the bodies of the passengers have not been located. The remains of a well-dressed lady were found, but the body was so badly decomposed as to be unrecognizable.

Undertakers Tired Out. The forces caring for the dead are about exhausted. Several of the undertakers were obliged to give up to-day. Lack of sleeping accommodations and rough fare have had the usual effect when coupled with hard work and camp weather. Notices were posted in all morgues to-day stating that bodies would be held only twenty-four hours for identification. If at the expiration of that time they are not recognized they are photographed, the photograph bearing the same number as the morgue back of the corpse. Recognition is a difficult matter, as the bodies are terribly bruised and discolored, and the features in most cases are so distorted.

About noon yesterday it was reported to Chief Gageby of the police committee that a body of alleged rescuers at the foot of Main street were removing jewelry from the bodies they carried away. Gageby ordered a policeman to go and inspect. Food and clothing have arrived plentifully to-day, but not in excess of the demand. There are thousands of busy workmen to feed and the men in control here feel that supplies can not arrive in too great a quantity.

The city is still without light. Superintendent Duncan is awaiting the arrival of his men, dynamite and tools. He has been blockaded in the Pennsylvania freight yards west of town. There are tons and tons of supplies in this blockade. The railroad company has made every effort to move it, but so far have made little progress.

A young lad named Eddie Fisher, whose mother and five sisters and brothers had lost their lives in the flood, to-day committed suicide while in a fit of despondency by hurling himself from the top of a building.

Estimating the Loss of Life. Chairman Scott said to-day: "Some doubt has been expressed as to the estimate that 12,000 to 15,000 people have been lost. Of course there is at present no way of determining the number exactly, but the guessing is reasonable and conservative and is based on close figuring. At least 2,500 bodies have been found, 2,000 at the lowest calculation are in the burned debris in the river, 3,000 are in unsearched sandbanks around the Cambria works, from 1,000 to 2,000 are scattered in the valley from Woodville to the bridge, and 1,000 or 2,000 below the bridge between Johnstown and Bolivar. Hundreds were carried down to the broad rivers in the tremendous current and may never be found."

At South Fork supply trains for Johnstown are stalled. The people here, it is said, broken some of them open and are helping themselves to what they want, notwithstanding they are not suffering. At Caneconagh, Mineral Point, and Woodville provisions and clothing are still badly needed.

Byron's Kernville woolen mill was destroyed by fire to-day. At one time it looked as if the whole village would be destroyed. The mill was a three-story brick, situated in the midst of the wrecks of several houses. The ruins were on fire several times, but were extinguished after a hard fight by the bucket brigade. Mr. Byron's handsome residence near by was ruined by the water.

In Cambria City and Minesville there is no immediate suffering. There is an unusual amount of sickness about Kernville. The physicians claim that several hundred cases of pneumonia exist. The children are also afflicted with measles and kindred complaints. The reaction, now that the great shock has passed in a measure, has left hundreds of survivors with their previous forces badly shattered and broken. Food and clothing are being rapidly distributed.

Ninevah saw some awful sights to-day. During the period of daylight 700 bodies were consigned to the north from the morgues about the town. Father Deirn conducted religious services at the St. Columba Catholic church in Cambria City. This army of the dead was piled in trenches. Less than one hundred had been recognized by friends. None of them were claimed for private burial, however, as in a majority of instances the survivors were too poor to stand the expense. Those bodies were gathered from up and down the river below Johnstown, and the companies of Westernland county furnished the plot of ground where they now sleep.

### THE TOTAL LOSS ABOUT \$15,000,000.

Estimates of the Damage Caused by the Pennsylvania Flood.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 7.—An interview has been obtained with Col. James A. McMillan, the consulting director and principal owner of the Cambria Iron works. He said: "What the total loss sustained by the Cambria company will be is rather hard to state with perfect accuracy at this time, but from examinations I have made the figure at \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. That includes, of course, the loss of our Gautier steel department above Johnstown. Day before yesterday I took this morning's train to determine the action which the company would pursue in the matter of reconstruction and repairs. I accordingly telegraphed for Mr. Lockhart, the secretary of the company. He arrived here yesterday and said to me: 'McMillan, I'm glad to see that you intend to stand by the company, and push the work of repairs at once.' I told him how worse the sentiments of all the stockholders of the company."

The Colonel was then asked for an estimate of the total loss sustained by the town of Mineral Point, Franklin, Woodville, Caneconagh, Johnstown, Cambria City, Coopersdale, and Morrellville. He said: "I should place it at nothing lower than \$12,000,000, besides the loss sustained by our company."

Regarding the South Fork dam he said: "Personally, I have always considered it a dangerous trap, which was likely at any time to wipe out the town. For the last ten years I have not hesitated to express this opinion, and I suppose it is pretty well understood that one of our leading citizens held similar views. There is not a man in Johnstown who will deny that he has lived for years in constant dread that the water might burst down upon us, and that it will be the time required for the Caneconagh valley to recover from the shock of the flood."

"At least seven years and constant efforts will be required at that. I speak now from a financial standpoint. Of course we can never fully recover from the effects of the terrible loss of life which is now being revealed to us."

Fearful of a Pestilence. WASHINGTON, June 7.—Surgeon Lee of the marine hospital service at Johnstown telegraphs Surgeon-General Hamilton that the situation there is serious and much sickness is expected. Secretary Lee of the State board of health corroborates this, and Surgeon Carrington urges that a large sanitary corps be sent to remain in the town at Johnstown at least a month. He also states that the temporary depopulation of that section is being urged.

More Troops Ordered to Johnstown. PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 7.—Adj. Gen. Hastings has ordered Battery B to Johnstown at once. The Eighteenth regiment has also been ordered to remain in the town, and is prepared to leave for Johnstown at a moment's notice. The occasion for this action has not yet been ascertained.

Can A Man Swallow a Cannon Ball? Well, that depends. He can if he has a large enough and the cannon ball not too large. The question really seems worthy of some consideration in view of the size of some of the pills that are prescribed for suffering humanity. Why not throw them "to the dogs" with "Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets"? Small, sugarcoated, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, in glass, and always fresh.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. Mrs. WINGOLD'S SOUTHERN REMEDY should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Use a bottle.

Working Fire-Engines by Electricity. Now somebody, a Connecticut Yankee, of course, proposes to utilize electric motor force for the running and working of fire engines. It is proposed to have wires run from the power-station to the water hydrants, and when there is need turn on the lightning and make the stream come. If this new possibility of electricity comes actual, all the fun of running a fire department will be knocked out.

Stationery. A fine line of Envelopes for WORTH 50 CTS. 25c

Pins A GOOD PAPER OF PINS FOR 1c.

Tinware IN GREAT VARIETY and LARGE QUANTITY.

Ribbons and Laces, AND TOWELS And DRY GOODS SUNDRIES.

For Bargains in All Lines Go to THE MAGNET JANESVILLE, WIS.

### MILLINERY!

All the Latest Styles OF HATS, BONNETS AND

Millinery Goods, AT MRS. SADLER'S.

SOUTH MAIN STREET.

S. C. BURNHAM & CO.

REPAIRING \*\* NEATLY \*\* DONE

DEALERS IN MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A list of 100 newspapers divided into 8 RATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application. To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our JOURNAL.

GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

MAKING A NOISE, AND

SCOTCH :: CHEVIOT :: SUITS.

In Flairs, Checks, Mixtures and Plain Designs. They are absolutely

FAULTLESS IN STYLE AND FIT!

In fact they are equal to

The Finest Custom Made.

As we got them so do we offer them.

A BARGAIN RICH AND RARE.

\$10 AND \$12!

Will secure your choice of

ELEVEN DIFFERENT

THEY - CANNOT - BE - DUPLICATED!

at any price outside of our house. They were invoiced to us as a Big Bargain. As a Big Bargain we make the price at

\$10 AND \$12.

T. J. ZIEGLER,

Reliable Clothier, Hatter and Gents' Furnisher, Smith's Block,

Janesville, Wisconsin

GLASSWARE

The Largest Stock and Best Variety in the City at the Price.

Stationery. A fine line of Envelopes for WORTH 50 CTS. 25c

Pins A GOOD PAPER OF PINS FOR 1c.

Tinware IN GREAT VARIETY and LARGE QUANTITY.

Ribbons and Laces, AND TOWELS And DRY GOODS SUNDRIES.

For Bargains in All Lines Go to

THE MAGNET

JANESVILLE, WIS.



IS THE HAND THAT WINS AND IT SIMPLY MEANS

That since the day Ready-Made Clothing was first made there has never been offered in Janesville Men's Suits for within 25 per cent of the value ours are at

\$8, 10 AND \$12.

Hundreds and hundreds are here to select from at these figures. All these Suits are perfect in every particular, all newly made for this season's trade. They come in Sacks and Frocks, in Cassimeres, Corkscrews, Worsteds, Cheviots, Tweeds, etc. Our ready cash secured these immense values at the commencement of the season, at a loss of several thousand dollars to the mills.

THEY POCKET THE LOSS, OUR PATRONS POCKET THE GAIN.

HATS. We have taken special pains to make this department popular, and have succeeded beyond a doubt. When you want a hat of any kind, from a fine straw to a fine silk one, don't waste time in looking, but come and see us.

MILWAUKEE CLOTHING CO.

MYERS HOUSE CORNER JANESVILLE, WIS.

WARMER WEATHER!

And with it you will want seasonable goods.

Our Clothing!

Will be sure to please you; it combines long wear and easy fitting qualities.

OUR TAILOR MADE SUITS

AT \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.00, and \$20.00

—ARE—

CORRECT - IN - STYLE - AND - FINISH.

Just what you want for a dress suit. In lower priced goods every day wearers, we can knock 'em all out.

BUSINESS SUITS! 5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 10.00 and \$12.00.

Best values ever shown.

Children's Suits Shirt & Waists

Cheapest place in town.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Hats the Latest.

Underwear the Lowest.

Neckwear the Newest.

In each and every line we have a large assortment and will undersell them all. Come in; see our stock of straight goods at straight prices.

FRANK H. BAACK & CO.

22 West Milwaukee Street.

CASH BUYERS CASH SELLERS

LOWELL

Hardware Hustler, having supplied nearly every owner of a lawn in the city with a mower so slick cutting that it can rest on the stubble, now makes the timely hit that none but the

SCREEN - DOORS - AND - WINDOWS!

That he is selling will keep them entering the house to your satisfaction—because he does not ask you a price for these goods that you can not afford to pay. Doors, One: Windows, 25c: old doors, but I shall continue to do so as long as the public demonstrates to me their appreciation of a straight deal at largely reduced prices—that they have never had before.

Never has there been a larger or more complete line of Builders' Hardware in this city than is on my shelves at the present time. If you are building, or thing of doing so, come and see me, examine goods, get prices and be prepared to state the purpose that I'm giving people every day on account of reductions I'm able to make from my


Pin and Copper wire repairing of every kind done quickly and nicely. Table and Pocket Cutlery; also Razors at bankrupt figures. Make me a visit and convince yourself that I am alive and putting forth every effort to give my customers money on every article in the Hardware line.

E. W. LOWELL.









The three wise men  
of Gotham  
Would not have  
been so wise,  
Had they not sought  
for knowledge,  
And used their ears  
and eyes  
In getting infor-  
mation  
Of every sort and kind,  
Instead of going through  
the world  
like men both deaf and blind.  
e as wise as they,  
ose to buy  
**SANTA CLAUS—**  
ough your work  
er all you care to undertake.  
**SANTA CLAUS SOAP.**  
**BANK & CO., CHICAGO.**

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**STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR**  
**DOCK COUNTY, In Probate.**  
**Notice is hereby given that at a special**

of the county court to be held in and for said county at the town of Jacksonville, in said county, on the third Tuesday next, to-wit: the 18th day of June, 1880, at nine o'clock a. m., to hear and consider the application of the said Margaret Parks for the appointment of a trustee to carry out the trust created by the said deed, and by the last will and testament of said Margaret Parks deceased. Dated—May 22nd, 1880. In said county, by—Cecilia—DALEY County Clerk.

J. W. SALES,  
County Judge.

may 23d. 80.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage bearing date the 11th day of October, 1877, and made by and delivered by D. P. Lacy and A. E. Lacy his wife, to the Central Bank and Trust Company, as mortgagees, to William Turner of the town of Plymouth, county and state above named, for the purpose of securing the same, in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, in volume 52 of mortgages on page 12 at 124 and 125, on the forenoon of the 21st day of October, A. D.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage is not paid, the first publication of this notice is the sum of \$1000.

hundred seventy-six and seventeen one hundredths dollars, to wit: One hundred and seventy-six and seventeen one hundredths dollars for principal and seventy six and 17-100 for interest, from the 14th day of October, 1938, to the date of payment, the same to be having been paid by or for said mortgagee.

And where no action has been commenced to enforce the said mortgage, the said mortgagee hereby gives notice to the said mortgagor that the same has been made and provided, that by the power of foreclosure contained in the said mortgage, as aforesaid, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises hereinafter described to the satisfaction of the said mortgagee, at public auction, at the high price obtained therefor, on Monday, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1940, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the front door of the postoffice in the city of Jackson, Mississippi.

The following is a description of the mortgaged premises so as aforesaid to be sold substantially as the same are owned by the said mortgagor:

The undivided one-half of the south sixty

of the thirty feet width of the east  
end of the lot, and the lot is shown  
in block number two (2) in the village of Orford,  
in the county of Rock, together with the  
record in the office of Register of Deeds in  
said county of Rock, together with the said  
lot being the subject of the following:  
Dated April 25th, 1890.

WILLIAM TURNER,  
Mortgagee,  
GEORGE C. BARBOUR,  
Syllist.

DUNWIDIE A. GOLDIN,  
Att'y for Mortgagee.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT—**  
**FOR ROCK COUNTY.** Michael Greck, plaintiff,  
vs. John Kaufmann and Anna Kaufmann,  
defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendants:  
You are hereby summoned to appear within  
twenty days after the service of this summons,  
exclusive of the day of service, and to defend  
the above-entitled action in the court aforesaid  
and to answer the complaint and to defend the  
will be rendered against you according to the  
demand of the complaint, which was filed in  
said court on the 12th day of April, 1890.

W. H. FLETCHER,  
Clerk.


Filed April 11, 1889.      **PAID.**  
**Plaintiff's Attorney.**  
**P. O. Address, City Janesville, Rock County,**  
**Wis.      may26decw**

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**STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR**  
**ROCK COUNTY.**—In probate.  
 Notice is hereby given that at a special  
 term of the County Court, to be held in and for  
 said county of Rock, at the Court House in the  
 City of Janesville, in said county, on the third day  
 of June, being the 14th day of June 1889, at 9  
 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be  
 heard and considered:  
 The petition of Ellen M. Ashton, for the ap-  
 pointment of an administrator of the estate of  
 Benjamin F. Ashton, late of the City of Janes-  
 ville, in said county, deceased—Dated May 28,  
 1889.

By the Court  
J. W. BALE, County Judge.  
may28d4c

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**FIRST MAIL LINE** with Vestibuled Trains  
between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and  
Minneapolis.

**TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE** between  
Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha and the  
Pacific Coast.

**BEST NATIONAL ROUTE** between Chicago,  
Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Mo.

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